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When it comes to character sketches the author follows the judgment of Mommsen to a great extent. This is notably true in the case of Sulla and Caesar, while Cicero receives much more charity than he does at the hands of the great German historian.

The Cloaca Maxima (p. 18) is spoken of as the work of Tarquinius Superbus. Modern writers on Roman antiquities would scarcely assign the present Cloaca Maxima to that period. Livy should hardly be represented as believing in the portents which he so religiously chronicles (p. 221). Livy cites these portents in such a way that the reader is left with the impression that they are included for the sake of anyone foolish enough to believe them, as well as for completeness. Marius is said to remain a "new man" still at the age of forty-seven (p. 380). This is misleading, for of course he would remain a "new man" throughout his life under any circumstances. It hardly seems (p. 389) that the assignment of lands to Italians was a tacit admission of Roman citizenship. One would like to have had the Roman literature more fully treated. Sallust is not mentioned in his capacity as a historian, nor do we find reference to the historical work of Caesar. Another important omission is Rome's contribution to architecture, though this may perhaps be justifiable, as the great monuments belong to a period beyond the scope of this work.

The work as a whole makes no new contribution to our knowledge of Roman history, for this is scarcely the author's intention. It is, however, one of the most satisfactory single-volume histories of Republican Rome for the average reader.

LOUIS E. LORD

OBERLIN COLLEGE

Outlines of Ancient History. By HAROLD MATTINGLY. Cambridge: University Press, 1914. Pp. xii+482, with maps and illustrations. \$2.50.

There are two ways in which outline history may be written. The salient facts of a period may be selected and treated with considerable fulness, or the author may cover the same period in detail, without emphasizing to any great degree the most important facts. Mr. Mattingly has chosen the latter course. The book covers ancient history in the ordinary acceptance of that term, that is, "the history of the Nearer East, of Europe and the north of Africa, but excluding the outlying civilizations of China and India" (p. 3). The work ends with the fall of the Western Empire in 476 A.D., although Leo the Great and Zeno the Isaurian (died 491) are also treated. The charge to which any author following this plan lays himself open is that in giving an abundance of detail and omitting few facts, the more important features of history become obscured. This is true to a certain extent in this history. Examples which might easily be multiplied are the Greek migrations (p. 86), and the Greek colonies (p. 123). The book is mainly useful as a reference book, and not as

a readable history of the periods covered. By this I do not mean that the history is dull or poorly written, for this is not the case; but the reader is often confused by the multiplicity of detail, which in some cases is hardly more than enumeration.

The book is concerned mostly with the events of political history. Mr. Mattingly says (p. 137) that after a digression on the characteristics of the Age of Pericles "we must now return to our proper task." In writing this political history Mr. Mattingly does not profess to be impartial and dispassionate (p. 3), for he believes that no writer of history can fulfil his duty and be impartial. In this he seems to me entirely right. The historian has no violent bias in favor of or against any of the well-known characters of history. His opinions of the great men of the Republican and Imperial Age agree with those of Mommsen. Cicero is treated with greater respect and Caesar with less admiration, but there is no attempt to create new ideas of these well-known characters. The mythical history of Greece is treated with greater respect in accordance with the tendency of modern historians. Mr. Mattingly doubts the existence of a personal Homer (p. 63), but in his discussion of the battle of Marathon he follows Herodotus rather than Bury. The moot points about the battle of Thermopylae are not alluded to, and this is wise in a history of this scope. Beloch's theory about the Dorian migration could also have been spared (p. 55). If the book is intended for readers unfamiliar with ancient history, some elementary explanations might have been added; for instance, the term polemarch, the place of the chorus in a Greek play, and possibly Aeschylus and Pindar need a few well-chosen words of introduction (p. 112).

The plates of coins which close the book are admirably chosen and executed. The maps suffer, however, because printed on paper which is too thin. One would welcome an index of things as well as of persons. The statement that the Athena Promachus was made of gold and ivory (p. 133) is certainly a misprint.

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Roman Imperialism. By TENNEY FRANK. New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. ix+365. \$2.50.

Dr. Frank states in his preface that his "purpose has been to analyze, so far as the fragmentary sources permit, the precise influence that urged the Roman republic toward territorial expansion." It is a rather large task that Dr. Frank sets for himself, for the history of Rome's territorial expansion is the history of Rome without a few of the "frills."

Since the subject is so large and the sources so fragmentary, it is clear that two qualities must be essential for the composition of a book on this subject: (1) the ability to condense and to exclude the non-pertinent, and (2) the ability to interpret the evidence sanely and critically.